THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOL. VII. ROCHESTER, N. Y. AUGUST 19, 1837. NO. 33.

PUBLISHED BY LUTHER TUCKER.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with Title-page and Index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*

GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1837.

"Turnep Townsend."

There are some men in every country weak and wicked enough to sneer at every thing that does not minister to the immediate gratification of the senses, however much it may tend to ameliorate and improve the great mass of mankind, or benefit their condition. In European countries, this class of men are found among the witlings and parasites of courts, where, elated with temporary importance, they look with disdain upon men whose far-reaching but unobtrusive minds are engaged in benefiting their fellow men, instead of devoting themselves to the foolish fashions and luxurious tastes of the day. In this country, the same species of individuals, though perhaps more rarely, are to be found. They are most frequently discovered among the idle and junior classes of the professions—persons whose parents have obtained competence and wealth by labor, mechanical pursuits, manufactures, or trade, and who, having forgotten the honorable business of their fathers, are disposed to look with contempt on the producing classes. Such a feeling however does not exist in the mind of any well informed man, who is accustomed to view the relation between cause and effect, and who understands the influence which the various parts of the great social superstructure exercise upon each other.

Such was the unworthy feeling that produced the nick-name placed at the head of this article. "Turnep Townsend," so called by the court fops of the reign of George the First, was a nobleman of sterling qualities of heart and mind, and who of course was unwilling to devote all his time to the ridiculous and paltry fooleries which engross the attention of so many. Lord Townsend accompanied the King in one of his visits to Germany, and while there was much struck with the fields devoted to the turnep culture in that country, a kind of farming at that time utterly unknown in England. As a food for cattle and sheep, as an enricher of the ground, and as a preparative for grain crops, Townsend saw these roots were unrivaled; and making himself familiar with the processes of culture, on his return introduced the practice among his tenants, both by instruction and example. Entering with spirit into the undertaking, he found his efforts crowned with complete success, and from that date may be traced the introduction and spread of the turnep culture in England.

So devoted was Townsend to his new occupation of agriculture, that whenever his duties would permit, he used to hasten away from court to his farms, to encourage by his presence and directions the improvements he was endeavoring to introduce. Such a man could not be understood by the unfledged wits and fashionable butterflies that shine and flit their short lives in the atmosphere of a court, and as turneps formed the base of his attempted innovations in farming, he acquired the name of "Turnep Townsend," which he retained during his life. "If it was asked," says Colquhoun, in his admirable statistical, commercial, and agricultural researches, "who was the man in modern times who had rendered England the most signal service, no one acquainted with facts could hesitate to say, that it was the nobleman whom shallow courtiers nick-named in derision, 'Turnep Townsend.' In half a century the turneps spread over the three kingdoms, and their yearly value, at this day, is not inferior to the interest of the national debt." The rapid renovation of Norfolk, where the turneps were first introduced, was astonishing; lands long considered as utterly worthless, were in a few years covered with heavy wheat, and the present annual value of the turnep in that county alone is estimated at not less than fifteen millions sterling, or more than sixty millions of dollars.

Effect of Climate.

We copy the following paragraph from a paper printed at Kennebec, Maine: "We would advise people not to plant exotic trees of the following, among other varieties, viz: ailanthus, or tree of heaven; the weeping willow; the catalpa; the osage orange. We tried them, but without success—the winter kills them."

All of these trees flourish well in our region in the open air, and in general may be considered perfectly hardy, although in some few instances some of them may have, in our most severe winters, suffered occasionally in the ends of the branches where the wood had not become sufficiently ripened. The weeping willow, for instance, *Salix babylonica*, one of the most ornamental trees to be found in any country, may be found over the whole lake country from Utica to Buffalo, growing as freely, and as safe from frosts, as the beech or elm of our native forests. The large bodies of water, some of which never freeze, scattered over this country, must have a most decided effect on vegetation by retarding early frosts, and giving time for the more tender plants and trees to perfect their wood and attain their growth. The temperature of our lakes is much raised during the summer, and though water radiates heat freely from the surface, it necessarily requires much time to reduce such large bodies of water to the state of the surrounding atmosphere; consequently during the fall months, they perform the office of large heaters to the currents of air that pass through them, and thus produce a most beneficial effect in the vicinity. This is particularly the case of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, rendering the region one of the best in the United States for fruit, or for trees that are less hardy in other sections of the country.

Wheat Worm.

Under the title of "Important to Farmers," the New York Farmer, in 1835, published a letter from that distinguised agriculturist, the Rev. H. Colman, announcing that lime strewn on wheat at the time the parent fly was busy in depositing the egg in the ear, would effectually prevent its ravages; and the same letter has recently appeared in the same journal, but with a different date, and has we see been copied into some other journals. We regret to see that an experience of two years has added no new instances in which it has proved efficient, as none are given in the letter except the first noted ones; and we regret still more to add, that in all the cases where it has been tried in that part of New York where the worm has done the most injury, and where the greatest hopes were entertained of the remedy, it has proved entirely inefficient. Judge Buel says he has tried salt and lime in all the various ways suggested, without the least effect.

Still, farmers should not be discouraged in their efforts to produce wheat, even in those districts which have hitherto suffered the most, and all remedies that science or the results of experience in other cases shall suggest should be tried. We have good authority for stating that the Hessian fly has advanced, instead of retarding, the culture of wheat on Long Island, where for years it was feared it would totally prevent the growth of the crop; and this it has done by driving wheat from all poor and exhausted soils, and compelling farmers to improve their farms by highly manuring, and otherwise adopting the most improved methods of cultivation. That some method of preventing or evading the effect of the wheat worm will be discovered we do not doubt, and such is the nature of most of our soils, and the efficacy of lime in improving them, that few will see cause to regret the expense of the lime experiment, even should it, as stated, produce no effect on the worm in the ear or kernel.

Roots.

One of the most favorable indications respecting agriculture in the United States, is the great extension of the culture of roots; and if the journals devoted to the interests of the farmer had done nothing more than to effect the introduction of the field culture of roots among us, their cost would be remunerated a thousand fold. The high prices of beef in our markets show that there is a a fault in the raising of cattle, and while the whole country almost was subjected to the plough, pasture or hay could scarcely be expected. The remedy for this state of things, here, as in England, will be found in growing roots for feeding, since one acre in roots will give as much food as three or four in grass, and the feeding of cattle for beef, or making butter, may be carried on at all seasons.

In the July No. of the Cultivator, Judge Buel states that "one seedsman has imported 26 cwt. of Ruta Baga seed, and this probably has not been more than a quarter or a third of what has been sown. The supply has become exhausted from Baltimore to Boston, and yet the demand has not been supplied. Our neighbor Thorburn, has sold this year 1,500 lbs of ruta baga seed; 150 of carrot do; 100 lbs of parsnip do; and 150 lbs of mangold wurtzel; and, as indicating the extended culture of roots, and the advance of agricultural improvement, we add that he has also retailed seventy cultivators, eighty drill barrows; and seventy-five of Green's straw cutters."

In stating the amount of ruta baga seed sown the present year at ten thousand pounds, we are confident we should be below rather than above the actual quantity; and when we remember that five or six years ago the culture was hardly known, and one or two hundred pounds was an ample supply for the country, there is evident reason for congratulating our farmers in this respect. There is the more reason for gratification at this extensive commencement in the culture of roots—for with multitudes the present year is the commencement—as experience shows that few or none who once attempt it, will abandon it; on the contrary, the half acre with which the doubting and fearful began a year or two since, has expanded to from one to five or six acres the present season. The culture of the carrot and the mangold wurtzel is also extending rapidly, and both these, and the turnep promise an ample remunerating crop. We are glad of it; for in proportion as our roots increase, will be the quantity of good beef and mutton offered in our markets,—the prevention of disease among our domestic animals,—and the safe wintering and better appearance of our flocks and herds during our long and severe winters.

Don't give your Chickens Salt.

A correspondent says in a letter—"The fatal effects of mixing salt, in any considerable quantities, with food intended for chickens, or which they can eat, received a singular illustration on the farm of a friend a few days since. As an inducement to his horse to eat a handful or two of salt, he mixed it with a quart or two of meal, and fed it to the animal. The horse refused the mixture, and it was left where it was soon found by the chickens, which to the number of forty-five or fifty soon caused its disappearance. Within twenty-four hours every one that eat of the meal died, and the greater part did not live half that time. There is an old saying among poulterers, that 'salt is health to a gosling, but death to a chicken,' and the foregoing result would seem to prove that, like other old saws, it contains some truth."

Rotting of Timber.

The July number of Silliman's Journal contains an article on the rapidity with which timber rots in certain situations, written by Mr. Tomlinson of Schenectady, il-

lustrated by the history of examples which had occurred in buildings erected by himself. The conculsion to which Mr. Tomlinson arrives is, "that a free circulation of air must be allowed, or air entirely excluded, to save timber from decay. It has been found that when posts are set in the ground and cased with boards for better appearance, the confined air destroys them. Even red cedar, which lasts an age when set open, if cased, which is often done for ornament in gate posts, decays as soon as any other wood, by the confined air."

The Frost, &c.

Extract from our Otisco correspondent, dated Aug. 10: "The weather here is unfavorable for the harvest, and late sown winter wheat, or that which was badly winter killed, is suffering from the rust. On the evening of the 5th there was quite a frost on the low lands in this vicinity, and some pieces of buckwheat and potatoes in such places were bitten. In the valley of the Tioughnioga, Cortland county, it was so severe as to kill some pieces of corn. But little wheat or barley is as yet secured, and if the present wet weather continues many days, both must be more or less injured."

CORRECTION.—Three words were omitted in a sentence in the last paragraph of the 2d col. of the first page of the Farmer of the 5th inst. The sentence should read—"if there is one individual who has done more *than any other* to advance the interests of agricul. ture," &c.

Lime—its uses—the value of the Lime Spreader.

Extract from a letter from a Virginia subscriber, dated,

"MOUNTCALM, Loudoun co., Va.
"July 18, 1837.

"Dear Sir—Within a few days I have discovered a ledge of limestone on my land, which, from a slight examination, promises to be very abundant, and of course profitable; for, in this region of country, the eastern base of the 'Blue Ridge,' it is very scarce, and of a price so high as to forbid its use as a manure. It is my purpose to apply it to the soil, as soon as I can make arrangements for converting it into lime, and procure sufficient information to enable me to do it with advantage—to procure which, the needful information, is the object of troubling you with this communication. To enter without experience, or intelligence upon the plan, would, perhaps, be unwise.

"Could some one of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, (or yourself, if not too much encumbered with other matters,) furnish an article upon this interesting subject, for the Farmer and Gardener, he would confer upon the public an important benefit. I should like to see a brief account of its adaptation to various soils, the proper time and mode of applying, the quantity per acre; whether quick or slaked; on grass or ploughed land;—in short, all material and pertinent facts. In appropriate connexion with this subject, the best, or most economical method of burning lime on a large scale, might be added.—I perceive Mr. Eastman advertising in the Farmer and Gardener, 'the Lime Spreader,' unaccompanied by any notice or detail of its powers or peculiar merits."

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We have inserted above an extract from a letter from a respected subscriber in Loudoun County, Virginia, and shall with great cheerfulness comply with his request, and endeavor, in our plain way, to give him answers to the questions he has propounded to us. We are sensible that there are hundreds of others, nay, thousands, who could do the subject more justice than ourself; and for the interest of the agricultural community we do hope that some of our readers, who are competent to the discussion of the subject, will favor the public with their views, and the results of their experience in the use of lime, for agricultural purposes. Lime, as a meliorator of the soil was used in the earlier days of the Roman Empire; its advantages were seen and acknowledged; its wonder-working powers were visible on ten thousand fields centuries by-gone; but strange as it may seem—unnatural as is the fact—it is nevertheless true, that there are innumerable instances of highly intelligent farmers who still doubt its efficacy. That those who from the prejudice of misdirected or imperfect education, are incompetent to judge correctly, should still be sceptical, excites no surprise in our mind; for ignorance abounds in every business of life, and we have seen men who have been raised to the avocations of the soil from their "swaddling cloths," decrying the virtues of lime as stoutly as though they really knew something about it. We know an individual of this description, who is really so consummate a mass of animal matter, that if by any chance accident, or freak of the moon, an *idea* were to stray into the cells of his brain, an immediate eruption would be the consequence—and yet this man, will attempt to be witty at the expense of those who are so "*silly* as to waste their money in buying lime" for agricultural purposes. But to return to the inquiries of our esteemed correspondent:

1st. "Its adaption to various soils?"

It is adapted to the improvement of any soil wherein too much water does not abound. For instance, to apply it to a wet marshy spot, would be a waste of means, as the lime in such a position, could not perform its office, as it would become a mass of disintegrating mortar.

It, however, improves *clays*, by separating the adhesive particles of which they are composed, thus rendering the entire body more friable and easier of being penetrated by the roots of plants and vegetables. If there be, as there frequently is, a superabundance of acid in the soil to which it may be applied, it neutralizes that acid, and renders the earth more healthful to vegetation. The weed known as the sheep sorrel, whose presence is the certain indication of too much acid in the soil, will disappear upon the application of lime, and give place to a more wholesome growth of plants. Upon *sandy soils*, lime exerts a most happy effect, by imparting to them that principle of tenacity, so essential to the power of retaining manures. In a word it may be said that lime suits all soils, except those that are continually wet.

2d. "The proper time and mode of applying?"

These must be determined by circumstances.—If the soil be what is called new ground, we would say, the lime should be spread on the surface, ploughed in during the fall, and on the opening of the spring the field should be ploughed again, in order that the lime may be brought to the surface.

If it be a *clover-ley*, or a *grass-sward*, intended for wheat we would say, spread the lime and plough it in, a few days before seeding.

If a *sod* intended for corn, we would say—spread the lime and plough it in during the fall, and re-plough in the spring just before corn-planting time.

Lime is strikingly beneficial to all lands, except those we have noted; but the greatest degree of benefit is perceivable where it is brought to act upon large bodies of woody and vegetable matters. The received opinion now is, that it is not of itself a manure, but the cause of converting other substances into food for plants. Whether this opinion be correct it is not our purpose to inquire, as we deem it would be an unprofitable expenditure of time. We all know, however, that *lime* has been found in almost every vegetable body that has been submitted to analyzation, with a view of ascertaining the fact; and Chemists have proved, that lime is soluble in 600 times its weight of water. If we take these two facts in connexion, they would seem to argue that besides performing the simple office of stimulating dead vegetable matter into a state or profitable digestion—into a pabulum capable of being eaten by living plants, that it is itself a *condiment* upon which these plants themselves delight to feed.

3d. "The quantity per acre, whether quick or slaked lime, on grass or ploughed lands?"

With regard to the quantity per acre a great diversity of opinion exists, and *practice* is as variant as *theory* upon this head.

In *England*, where liming has been carried to a much greater extent than in almost any other country, there appears to be no settled rule of apportionment, each landholder consulting his own notions of propriety as to the quantity to be applied, and these varying from 150 to 600 bushels per acre. It is affirmed by European writers of approved merit, that strong loams and clays require more lime than light sands. Our own opinion is, that it is not so much the *texture* of the land, as the quantity of vegetable and fibrous matter it may contain.

In *France* where the use of lime is justly popular, they are more sparing in their doses, and one of the most intelligent Agricultural Chemists who have ever written upon the subject, M. Puvis, maintains with great power of reasoning, that as lime is a mere stimulant, only intended to digest other matters into nutritive substances, that *small doses* are the best; he thinks that 25 bushels is enough to be applied at any one time: that more good, with the same means, can be effected by periodical applications of small quantities of lime. than by putting on large quantities at a time. The whole scope of this eminent gentleman's reasoning go to show, 1. That lime is a mere stimulant, a promoter of digestion; 2. That after it has converted the matter in the soil into *food*, that it remains dormant until other crude substances are brought into contact with it, and 3. That therefore all heavy applications of lime are unnecessary and wasteful.

In this country there is also a difference of opinion as to the proper quantity. Some use from 150 to 300 bushels the acre, while others think that from 70 to 100 is enough. For ourself we certainly would never exceed 100 bushels to the acre, and would not apply that except the soil was new and full of vegetable matter—a clover-ley, or a heavy grass sward. In most cases, and especially of light soils, we think 50 bushels to the acre quite enough at a time.

We do not know that we should apply it to ploughed land whereon there was no vegetable coating, unless we supplied that deficiency by a full dressing of long manures.

We are not certain that there is much difference in the good ultimately resulting, whether the lime applied be *slaked* or *quick-lime*, except so far as *quantity* may be concerned—and it should be borne in mind, that the quantities named in this paper have relation to unslaked lime. If quicklime be applied, before it can be of service, it must be slaked, hence the justness of our position.

One important thing to be considered is, that as *lime*, from its great specific gravity, has a tendency to sink, it is important to keep it as near the surface as possible; it cannot, therefore, be ploughed in too shallow.

4. "The best or most economical method of burning lime on a large scale?"

We are not sufficiently versed in the science of building kilns to answer this question satisfactorily to our own mind, but will take the earliest opportunity of seeking advice in a quarter where we are sensible we shall receive it. In Wales, they do not trouble themselves about kilns at the present time; preferring for agricultural purposes to burn their lime on a plan similar to that pursued by us in making charcoal.

5. "All material and pertinent facts."

Upon this head we must necessarily be brief, for the facts illustrative of the improving effects of lime, are so numerous as to forbid any thing like a detail in a journal of the character of ours. In England, where it has been freely used, its good effects are universally admitted by all intelligent agriculturists nor are the evidences of its high estimation less numerous in other parts of Europe. In our own country, wherever lime has been used, it has made converts to the belief in its efficacy—nay, to that of the indispensable necessity of its application. We know many estates, on which by its use, the product of wheat has been raised from about 7 to 20 bushels to the acre: and that of other grain in an equal ratio of increase. Nor have its virtues been less manifest in improving the yield of meadows of all kinds. With these few remarks, we will close this part of our duty, by simply stating, that, in our opinion, no worn-out lands can be brought up to a state of permanent improvement without the use of lime or calcareous earth in some form or other—that by their use, such lands can be pushed in most instances greatly beyond their original fertility. But before we close this part of out remarks, we would enforce this truth upon our readers—*that wherever lime is applied to lands, those lands should every third year have a clover-ley turned in*, except where there may be meadows of more lasting duration.

Of the power and peculiar merits of the *Lime Spreader*, invented by Francis H. Smith, Esq. and manufactured by Mr. Eastman, we would observe, that it is constructed so as to spread any given num-

ber of bushels of lime on an acre with uniformity and certainty—that it takes away from the labor of spreading, all that unpleasantness which rendered it so unpopular with hands engaged in it, and is on these accounts a valuable acquisition to any farmer or planter, who may desire to go extensively into the use of lime. The cart is so arranged as that the machinery can be taken out, when it forms a most handy vehicle for all farm purposes.

In conclusion, we congratulate our correspondent upon the discovery on his fine estate of a "ledge of limestone," and we trust that it may prove as abundant as it now promises to be, and here let us assure him, that should his expectations be realized, he will have in that "*ledge of limestone*," a mine of wealth, and his neighbors, the sure and certain source of permanent improvement for their respective estates.

In the same letter whence we have taken this extract, our correspondent enclosed us his own subscription and that of a new subscriber he obtained for us.—For these demonstrations of kindness toward us, we pray him to accept our unfeigned thanks.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Practical results of a Silk Grower in the Connecticut Valley.

Having visited the Establishment of Mr. Timothey Smith, of Amherst, South Parish, I was delighted with it as a whole, and particularly with the location of his humble, unpainted but neat farm-house, a short distance from a row of beautiful shade trees in front; then his garden, teeming with in abundance of such vegetables as should always be found on the farmer's table. In this garden were numerous beds of the most approved kinds of mulberry seedlings; and then his Nursery of white Mulberry in hedge rows, of 5 and 6 years of age, 2400 in number, on about half an acre of ground, affording sufficient food for 150,000 worms, exclusive of his Multicaulis foliage. His cocoonery was next visited, being the upper story of a building in his Barn yard, commonly called the *cow House*. On each side of the upper part, were set slitwork posts at suitnble distance apart in the row, verging nearer together at the top than the bottom, so that the bottom shelves might be wider than the top, and prevent the worms falling to the floor. There were 6 and 7 tiers of shelves, made of rough boards on each side, from 36 to 28 inches wide, and one foot apart, on which the worms were fed, and when ready to wind or form cocoons, a small number of straws, 25 to 30, forming a bundle of about half an inch in diameter, cut even at each end, and tied about two inches above the bottom, and then set across the shelves in regular rows, 8 or 10 inches apart, the tops reaching to the under side of the next shelf, and the straws being spread out, afforded a convenient lodgment for 20 or 30 worms to spin their cocoons in a compact form, on the under side of each shelf, spun so close together, that the floss of one helped another worm to part of a nest, and prevented that great waste of silk into floss, sometimes seen about cocoons. and must greatly contribute to the formation of silk threads instead of floss, therefore must be a useful and economical improvement, above the old mode of winding cocoons on twine or bushes, more cleanly, less waste, and easily separated from the straws.

The shelves can be put up at a trifling expense in any out building or garret of the house; two expert hands might set up in one day, a sufficient number of shelves to accommodate 200,000 worms. In another building, skirted with Multicaulis trees and cuttings, was witnessed the operation of reeling silk from cocoons of this years growth, and were shown a considerable quantity of reeled silk, which would do credit to any country whatever. Mr. Smith intends to manufacture his silk into sewings, although the present year is a year of experiments, yet the bounty of this Commonwealth is so liberal as to cover all the expense of gathering the leaves, feeding, reeling, &c. excepting the board of two females—and probably another year the bounty would defray every expense, so that every pound of silk would be a clear profit. Mr. Smith has fed about 150,000 worms from his half acre, and is a confirmation of what has been said "that a clear profit of 300 dollars might be taken from an acre set with mulberry." The experiment made and now making, is precisely that which is wanted to encourage our farmers to engage in one of the most lucrative and pleasant branches of husbandry. Those in this vicinity who contemplate immediate engagement in the silk business, would be well paid for the trouble of a visit, while the worms are winding and silk reeling.—*Northampton Cour.*

Farm Accommodations for Cattle.

Farmers differ so much in their opinions, situations, pursuits, resources,&c., that it is quite impossible to lay down any general plan with regard to the arrangement of accommodations for their stock.

In Pennsylvania there is a laudable emulation among the farmers in building good barns, which accommodates their stock comfortably. In them they stow away hay and grain. When the wheat is thrashed out, the straw is replaced ready to litter the stable and feed the cattle. The provender is so convenient that a boy can feed the stock of a considerable farm in half an hour, without going out of doors; and as all the hay and straw is in one place, consequently all the manure, without much attention, centers in one body, and is by that means preserved, as they have mostly a cow-yard with a fountain of water in it; in this the manure is kept, and the cattle run during the day to get water.

These barns are so constructed that the lower story holds all the stock, and frequently have granaries and carriage houses, with room for all the hay, wheat, &c., produced on one or two hundred acres. This building is much more convenient, costs less, takes less room, and the business is more easily conducted, than by building corn-house, stable, carriage house, hay and straw sheds, all separate, as some of our farmers do, requiring four times the roof, which is the most costly part of the building, some of which are frequently of a temporary character, and are often a disgrace to a handsome farm; whereas the barn is a convenient, substantial, cheap building, considering the accommodation it affords.

Robert Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, give the following account of his dairy farm arrangements.

"The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides are cow stables containing 110 well-made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors.—In these stables are in Summer, as well as in Winter, several ranges of cattle, duly littered and properly secured each by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong planks, so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they insect similar drains which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long. This cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also the liquid matter of the farm yard.—In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a large hogshead, fixed on a pair of wheels drawn by oxen. To the end of this hogshead is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground as the oxen move forward.

"For the purpose of augmenting the quantity and improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steam apparatus. It consists of a boiler and two wooden boxes, in which boxes is steamed the food. These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus every species of coarse vegetable offal is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious."

The common cattle stalls of our country, says Col. Pickering, are so ill contrived and so straightened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down in part in their own dung. This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered *uncomfortable.* To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain; and no one will suppose that animals in *pain* can *thrive*, or preserve their plight with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease.

The practice of stacking hay and fodder in the fields, and feeding the cattle round the stacks and fodder houses, cannot be too much condemned.—The disadvantage of which are, a wasteful use of the provender; the dung lying as it is dropped, without straw or any other vegetable substance brought to it, the manure is little in quantity, and that not lying in heaps, is reduced abundantly by *exhalation* and *rain*, without leaving any thing to the soil.

In good husbandry, cattle are carefully housed, or otherwise confined to a foal yard in which are *shelters* against cold rains, during the winter and and as far through the spring as food will last; by this means there is a fair expenditure of provender, *without waste*, less exhaustion of the juices, because of the dung lying together in large heaps; and the dung being mixed with the straw and other vegetable substances brought to the beasts as litter, the whole is trod together and forms a large quantity of very valuable manure.

Litter is as essential to cattle, when let into yards, as when placed in stalls under cover, without which yard manure is of small account; and unless it be in full proportion to the number of cattle in the yard, it is not thought highly of, but is a half done thing.—Good farmers in England deem full littering of cattle, when in yards, of such importance, that after reaping with sickles, and in-ning their wheat, they cut the stubble and stack it for litter. Besides straw and stubble for litter, they apply to the same use fern, and such other vegetable substances as they can procure; and they buy straw from common farmers who are not in the practice of littering. In all countries common farmers are indifferent to improvements; they work not beyond old habits; and it is prudent that they venture not on extensive new projects, without first making experiments. A full littering is three loads of 12 or 1300 lbs. of straw to each grown beast. Corn stalks may be carried from the field in great quantities, in a skeleton frame cart, if not cut up and fed when fresh.

Many farmers feed in their yards in racks, and suppose that they gain every possible advantage from the practice, by the saving of the dung dropped, trampled, and watered by the cattle; and though this practice is certainly preferable to wasteful pasturing, or to feeding in the fields, yet it ought to be recollected that the manure will be much inferior to that made and preserved under cover.

Where cattle are yard fed, or stall fed in yards under sheds, it is of great consequence to defend the beasts against the cold and damp north-east winds, and the cold blasts from the north-west. Mr. E. Duffield, therefore advised a friend who wished to have a complete farm yard, to erect a range of buildings in a southeast direction, to have double stalls below, leaving the south-west and south-east sides open to admit the sun in the Winter, and give free entrance to the prevalent winds in Summer.—*Practical Farmer.*

Foot Rot in Sheep.

The present is the time to cure the destructive disorder, and if any of your readers are disposed to prevent its ravages among their own or their neighbors' sheep, they shall be instructed as to the modus operandi, without money or price. I have cured hundreds, and can assure the public that they may rely upon its efficacy. First pare all the hoof away that covers the disorder, and probe out every crevice into which it has extended itself, removing with knife, as far as practicable, the diseased part, being careful, however, not to make the foot bleed. Then apply the composition, prepared as follows, to wit: half pound of powder, half lb. of burnt alum finely powdered, one gill oil vitrol, and three gills soft water; mix the whole together and use it immediately, on the sore and well feet. This compound forms a thick paste that adheres closely, and it is sure to do the business for that skeletonizing disorder. Many remedies, patent and common, have been before the public; but during thirteen years experience, I never found a sure and perfect remedy but the above.

SAMUEL H. TAGERT.

Hinesburgh, July 21st, 1837.

Beech-trees, and rock maple are said to protect against lightning, and should therefore be placed around dwellings. Ben Franklin taught another method—which you should not forget even if you do plant the trees.

From the Farmers' Register.

The True Principles of Agricultural and National Prosperity Concisely Stated.

[We are rejoiced again to hear, though as yet but indirectly, from our former correspondent, George Henry Walker, Esq., of Philadelphia Co., who has but lately returned from a visit to England. For the following notes we are indebted to one who was an agricultural pupil of Mr. Walker's, and who, besides, has well studied agriculture, by re ding, and extensive travel and observation, as well as by correct, though not long practice, at home. The simple propositions here presented, concise as they are will serve to throw light on the letters of Mr. W. in vol. iii., (at pp. 536, 739, 600, and 601,) and prevent their continuing to be to many readers no less enigmatical than amusing. The several parts of this general statement may also serve as texts for future particular and extended pieces of discussion or practical instruction, which we indulge a *faint* hope of having in Mr. Walker's own vigorous and impressive though eccentric and discursive language—and a more confident hope of similar communications from his friend and pupil. From the private letter, of the latter, we will take the liberty of quoting the following explanatory introduction.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1837.

"Inclosed you have a copy of 'some extracts from the manuscript notes of a farmer.' They were furnished to me by Mr. Walker, in consequence of our having had much conversation together on the subjects to which they refer, and without any restriction as to the use I should make of them. I have copied them for publication in the Farmers' Register, from a belief that they may serve 'to pave the way' to a right understanding of a further exposition of the principles on which his farming is based and to a due appreciation of his practice, should he furnish you with an account of them."

The great and all important truth which is sustained by the reasoning of Mr. Walker, and which is entirely conformed to by his practice, is, that unless the general system of agriculture of any nation gives more to the land than it takes away, not only the prosperity of agriculture, but the prosperity of the nation, and the comfort and happiness of the individuals composing the nation, must decline: and this truth, though it would not be denied by any one, is neglected and opposed by the general practice of all the cultivators of the western, and nearly all of the southern states. Individuals may yet for a long time continue their former and present course of wearing out and destroying the fertility of one piece of land, and then flying for refuge from the evils which they have produced, to other new lands, to renew their acts of plunder and destruction; and not only single farms but even extensive regions, may be thus wasted and then deserted—as has been going on to an awful extent, in lower and middle Virginia. But there must be a limit to this course, when our country will no longer offer new spaces and subjects for these plunderers and destroyers—and an impoverished land must make an impoverished and a miserable people. To this most calamitous termination, the general system of agriculture in the far greater part of the United States, is manifestly and strongly tending; and the only possible means of avoiding that end, is to enforce and command regard to the truth, that every individual cultivator, as well as the whole nation, will be most profited by feeding and enriching the land, instead of taking from it as much, and returning to it as little, as possible.—Ed. Far. Reg.]

The real essential, efficient causes, and means of national prosperity, advancement, stability and *permanence*, are the people being duly fed according to the organization of man, and the different occupations being duly proportioned to each other, according to the natural tastes and capacities of each to fulfil the natural wants of each and of all.

These two great and primary laws of man's existence and organization, are best and most duly and fully observed in England and the United States.

For nations to be *duly and legitimately* fed, they must be legitimately and duly *proportionately* occupied and employed, (according to the natural tastes and capacities of each individual,) in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the arts, &c.; and to be duly and legitimately occupied and employed, all must be duly and legitimately fed.

As they are duly and legitimately fed and occupied, so is the *increase* of *population* the cause and the means of the improvement of the fertility of the soil, and the consequent *increase of food.*—Hence the rise, advancement, prosperity and *stability* of England and the United States, so far above all other nations, ancient and modern—these laws being best observed there.

As they are *un-duly and non-legitimately fed and occupied*, so is the increase of population the cause and the means of the deterioration and exhaustion of the soil, and the consequent *decrease* of food. And hence the real cause of the "decline and fall" of *all* ancient empires.

If the modes of living and occupation, produce deterioration and exhaustion of the soil, a nation *must inevitably* "decline and fall," after it reaches a certain amount of population. *Increase* of population *then* (being un-duly and non-legitimately fed and occupied) produces decline with accelerating velocity.

The presperity of agriculture, and consequently the prosperity of nations, depends upon the mode in in which the population is fed—in other words, upon the rate of wages. With low wages, nations can never be either permanent or prosperous.

The rate of wages depends upon the extent of the development of manufactures and commerce.—Without these, agriculture must be in the lowest possible condition, and, consequently, wages must be at the lowest rate, and population must be in excess—being unemployed and ill fed—the soil consequently and inevitably, deteriorating in fertility.

Pauperism is the result of ignorance, want of employment, too low wages, improvidence and drunkenness—disease and accidents, &c. But *mainly*, it results from *too low wages*, producing undue modes of subsistence—this producing deterioration of the soil—and from the undue proportions of occupation, t is producing want of employment—*all these* producing and increasing each other. Hence as we break the laws of nature, we suffer accordingly. The laws of our organization must be observed—and *with which* the laws governing the production of food, are in strict and exact accordance.

Man is organized to subsist upon *animal and vegetable* food, *in all their varieties*, in certain proportions. The production of food is in accordance with that organization; its full and perfect production, being in the order of its legitimate consumption.

Those crops which return the *most vegetable* matter, and animal manure, to the soil, are required to be grown in by far the largest proportions: those which return the *least*, in the smallest. All existing and previous practice have been more or less the reverse.

Grass crops are required to be grown the most, according to the organization of man, and the corresponding true and legitimate laws of vegetation, and the production of food. Their varieties are the most numerous; their period of ripening, is the longest; they endure the longest in the soil; their cultivation is the cheapest, and most economical; and, above all they return by far the most vegetable matter, and animal manure, together, to the soil. And moreespecially, compared with other crops, if the produce is removed from the soil, they still return, infinitely the most *vegetable* food, to the soil, of all other crops. In this, consists their great essential, indispensable, and most important value and superiority. Most other crops, with the exception of root crops consumed on the land, return only a little straw to the soil.

Those crops which return *nothing* to the soil, as flax, hemp, tobacco, &c., are required to be grown in the smallest proportions. Cotton, sugar, &c., in larger proportions. Wheat, barley, &c., in still larger. Grass, roots and green straw (or cattle) crops combined, are required to be grown the most—they being the main essential means and principles of fertility. Grass is required to be grown the most of all, being the most fertilizing and the most economical of all crops, under all circumstances, and is the most required for cattle, sheep, and horses, to supply and maintain the legitimate wants of man, and the due fertility of the soil.

The more the legitimate wants of man require a crop to be removed immediately, directly and remotely from the soil, the *less* bulky it is, and the *less* vegetable matter and animal manure it returns to the soil; and, therefore, in the same less proportion is it required to be grown; and, hence, grass and cattle crops, are required to be grown the most, and they are organized to be so. Grass crops are the most economical of all crops in their cultivation. If consumed on the land; their cost of cultivation is comparatively nothing, and they are the most fertilizing—therefore, they are required to be the *most* grown. One-fifth of an acre will supply an individual with bread; four, five, or six acres are required to supply the same individual with *animal* food. In something like these proportions, are the different crops required to be grown, according to their fertilizing and non-fertilizing properties.

We cannot cultivate this crop, and reject others, as we please, with impunity and success. We must cultivate them *all* according to soil, climate, and and situations, and as the wants of man require them in accordance with his organization. The laws of vegetation are in strict accordance with the laws of man's mode of subsistence. The food of man being duly cultivated in this order, each crop affords certain proportionate means of increasing the productiveness of the succeeding ones, and with the greatest possible economy of labor and time. The chain of these laws must be preserved entire and unbroken. The more they are developed, the more beautiful, simple, and perfect they will be found to be. All crops are for the use of man, directly or indirectly, and they must all be cultivated. As they are cast aside, so will the system of agriculture be defective and deranged. In all we do, we must begin with first principles; as we fail to develope these, we fall into error.

All crops are required to be grown in the exact proportions as they possess the power of increasing the fertility of the soil. Grass, and cattle crops possess this power in the highest degree—manufacturing crops, the least.

Grass crops, duly cultivated, supersede the necessity for the growth of weeds. Weeds are for the purpose of restoring to a certain extent, the lost fertility of the soil, when unduly cultivated. They increase, as that cultivation is defective in principle. The different kinds, likewise, indicate the state and condition of the soil, and what improvement it requires. They are of material assistance to the bad and ignorant farmer, and sure and essential guides to the intelligent and improving one.

The laws of *population*, subsistence, production of food, and occupation, are all in exact, just, beautiful and harmonious proportion and accordance with each other.

The Malthusian theory implies that the Creator has left a part of his laws defective and erroneous; and that man has the power to remedy and correct them—but only by outraging other laws. This cannot be. It is impossible that the gloomy, appalling, and disheartening theory of Malthus, can be inherently true. But it is obviously true, as long as the lags of subsistence, occupation, and production of food, are outraged, neglected, and broken.

Malthus only saw the *law of population* in force; he did not see that the laws of subsistence, of the production of food and of occupation, were broken, or unduly observed. Hence, *all* his facts are deduced from the existence of actual *decreasing* production of food, with increase of population—hence the *real* truth of his theory, under *these* conditions of society. If all these laws are duly observed, the increase of population beoomes the means of increase of food. As they are unduly observed, decreased production of food attends increase of population.

That the law of the production and increase of food, should be, and is, in exact, just, and harmonious accordance with the law of the production and increase of population—*when the laws of subsistence and occupation, are duly and legitimately observed*—is obviously a principle in most beauteous harmony with all the other laws of the Creator. Being the noblest and most important, a part of the universal system and principle, that the means are invariably adequate to meet the required ends and wants.

The causes why grass and cattle crops should exceed grain and manufacturing crops, are these:

Man is organized to subsist, as that they should do so.

The laws of vegetation require that they should do so.

To supply each individual with his legitimate food, requires much more land in cattle than in grain crops.

Vegetable matter, and animal manures, are the essential principles of fertility.

Grass crops greatly exceed the grain crops in variety, and the period of ripening for harvesting.

They are much more economical in their cultivation.

They endure much longer in the soil.

GEORGE HENRY WALKER.

Choice Collection of Fruit.

APRICOT.

RED MASCULINE, *Abricot Precoce, Abricot Hatif Musque, Early Masculine.*—This is an old variety, the fruit of which is small, of a roundish form, and greenish red color; the pulp is tender; the tree a good bearer, and the fruit esteemed for its earliness and tart taste; ripens in July.

2. HEMSKIRKE.—Fruit middle sized, roundish, slightly compressed; of a bright yellow color; flesh tender, juicy, with a particularly rich, delicate flavor, resembling that of the Green Gage Plum; ripe in July.

3. MUSCH-MUSCH.—Fruit round, of a deep yellow color; remarkable for the transparency of its pulp, through which the stone is visible; the flesh is very fine and agreeable; ripens in July.

4. EARLY ORANGE, *Royal George, Royal Orange.*—The fruit of a medium size, of a deep yellow color, spotted with red or dark purple next the sun; flesh deep orange, succulent and well flavored; not perfectly a free stone; ripens early in August.

5. BREDA, *Abricot de Holland, Amande Areline, Royal Persian.*—Fruit medium size, of a round form, and deep yellow color; the pulp is soft and juicy; the tree a great bearer, and the fruit which ripens early in August, is in great esteem.

6. BRUSSELS.—Highly esteemed for its productiveness; fruit medium size, inclining to an oval form; of a red color next the sun, covered with numerous dark spots; the flesh is of a greeni h yellow color, of a brisk flavor, and not liable to become mealy; ripens in August.

7. MOORPARK, *Hanson's, Temple's, Dunmore's Breda.*—The tree is of vigorous growth, and extraordinarily productive; the fruit is very large, of a a bright gold color, or orange, with dark spots next the sun; flesh orange color, melting and excellent; ripens early in September.

8. PURPLE, *Alexandrian Abricot, Abricot Andoumois, Abricot Violet, Black Apricot.*—A small globular, downy fruit, a little oblong; of a pale red color, becoming deep red or purple next the sun; flesh pale red, but orange next the stone; a little acid, but good; ripens in August.

9. TURKEY, *Large Turkey.*—A superior apricot; fruit of a medium size, deep yellow color, with red blotches next the sun; form globular; flesh firm, juicy, rich and excellent; ripe by the end of July.

10. PEACH APRICOT, *Abricot Peche, Abricot de Nancy, Imperial Ansons.*—This is a first rate fruit; form variable, generally flattened; skin slightly downy; fawn color next the sun, tinged with reddish spots or points; pulp yellow, melting, juice abundant, high flavored and excellent; ripens early in August.

11. BLOTCHED LEAVED ROMAN, *Blotched Leaved Turkey, Variegated Turkey, Abricot Macule.* Tree vigorous and productive; fruit large size and round form; of a deep yellow color, but the pulp not very juicy; ripens early in August.

12. ROYAL, *Abricot Royale.*—This fruit is next in size to the Moorpark, rather oval, compressed; of dull yellow color, slightly red; flesh pale orange, firm, juicy, sweet, and high flavored; with a slight acid; ripens early in August.

CHERRY.

The first fourteen varieties are round fruit, the last sixteen heart shaped.

1. EARLY MAY, *Small Early May.*—This variety is well calculated to be trained in espalier form, being naturally dwarfish. The fruit which is of small size, is ripe before any other; its taste acid, but pleasant, and the skin of a red color.

2. MAY DUKE.—Fruit medium size, round, and a red color; it ripens in the beginning of June, and the flesh is of a soft and agreeable acid; the tree a good bearer, and the fruit excellent.

3. LATE DUKE, *June Duke.*—A cherry of large size; flesh very rich; it ripens in July, and lasts long on the tree, improving in its flavor. The tree is of vigorous growth, and an abundant bearer.

4. AMBREE, *Cerise Ambree.*—A large cherry with a round head flattened at the opposite end; marbled with red and yellow in the shade, bright red next the sun; flesh white, somewhat transparent very juicy, sweet, and excellent; ripe in June & July.

5. ARCH DUKE, *Griotte de Portugal, Portugal Duke.*—A large globular red cherry; like the May Duke, it grows in clusters, but the tree grows more vigorous than that variety; an excellent cherry, and a great bearer; ripe in July.

6. BELLE DE CHOISY, *Cerise de la Palembree, Cerise Doucette.*—A middle-sized, roundish fruit, growing in pairs on a forked stalk; skin transparent red, mottled with amber; flesh amber colored, tender and sweet.

7. CARNATION, *Late Spanish, Wax Carnation.* This fruit which derives its title from its color, is of a large size; the skin is a yellowish white, beautifully mottled with red; the flesh yellow, rather firm, and of a pleasant taste, but less sweet than many other varieties; the juice is sprightly, and of a pale color. This cherry ripens in July, and is held in high esteem for preserves.

8. HOLMAN'S DUKE.—The branches of this tree are more spreading than the May Duke; the fruit is larger, of equally fine flavor, and ripens about two or three weeks later.

9. PRINCE'S DUKE.—This cherry was raised in the Flushing Nursery, from the seed of a Carnation Cherry. The fruit is of a red color, shaped like that of its parent, and much compressed; very rich and luscious when at perfect maturity, which is in July.

10. KENTISH, *Cerisier de Montmorency, Long Stem Morency.*—Fruit of a bright red color; ripens in July, and has an agreeable acid flavor; tree a great bearer, and fruit much esteemed when full ripe; the skin is then of a dark red color.

11. SHORT STEM MONTMORENCY, *Montmorency a gros fruit, Gros Gobet, Gobet a Courte Queue, Cerise de Vilaine, Cerisier Coulard.*—This tree produces abundance of flowers, but the French complain that the fruit does not set well; it is therefore found only in the gardens of those who prefer the fine quality to the quantity of fruit. The cherry is large, flattened at both ends; the skin is of a brilliant red, and not very dark; the flesh is yellowish white, slightly acid, and highly pleasant. This fruit is considered by some as one of the best cultivated; it ripens in July.

12. MORELLA, *Milan, Cerise du Nord, English Morello.*—The fruit medium sized, round; nearly black when at maturity; tree a great bearer; the fruit will keep late, and is excellent for preserving and for brandy.

13. PLUMSTONE MORELLA.—A tree of moderate size, of the Duke or Kentish species; a very large, dark, round cherry, nearly black; of a rich acid flavor. The stone is very large, and resembles that of a plum; a native of Virginia, introduced by Wm. Prince, Esq. of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing.

14. WATERLOO.—A large, round, dark fruit, inclining to black at maturity; the flesh is firm and of an excellent flavor; raised by a daughter of Mr. Knight, and so named from its perfecting its fruit soon after the battle of Waterloo. The tree is of strong but irregular growth.

15. GASCOIGN'S BLEEDING HEART.—Fruit large, oblong, of heart shape, of a dark red color; its flesh pretty firm, of a pleasant and fine flavor; ripe early in July.

16. BIGARREAUX, *Graffion, Turkey Bigarreau, White Ox Heart.*—Very large, obtuse, heart-shaped, yellowish amber color, but fine red next the sun; flesh firm, white, sweet, and well flavored; a beautiful and excellent fruit, not very productive: ripe in June and July.

17. BLACK EAGLE.—A cherry of globular form, and middle size; dark purple or nearly black; flesh very tender, rich, and of excellent flavor, and ripens early. The tree grows strong and very upright.

18. BLACK HEART, *Guignier a Fruit Noir.*—Fruit rather large, heart-shaped; dark purple, approaching to black at maturity: flesh dark red, tender, of excellent flavor: ripe early in July: tree a good bearer.

19. BLACK TARTARIAN, *Black Circassian, Fraser's Black Tartarian, Black Russian, Ronald's Large Black Heart, Fraser's Black Heart.*—A very large, heart-shaped fruit, of a most superior quality: color dark shining purple, or black: flesh firm, dark red or purple, sweet, and of most excellent flavor. The tree and fruit combine an assemblage of good qualities; an elegant, very rapid growing tree, of great productiveness: very large and beautiful fruit, and excellent quality: ripening in June and July.

20. WHITE TARTARIAN, *White Transparent Crimea, Fraser's White.*—A beautiful cherry, pale yellow, approaching to an amber next the sun; a much admired fruit, of excellent flavor; a good bearer, ripening early in July. This tree grows vigorous and upright; it is thus readily distinguished from another variety, bearing the same title.

21. BLACK CARONE, *Couronne Coroun.*—This is a large and improved variety of the Black Mazzard, which it resembles in form, color, and general properties; the fruit ripens in July; the tree yields plentiful crops.

22. HEREFORDSHIRE BLACK, *Late Black Heart.*—Large black, and heart-shaped; a most excellent cherry, and a great bearer; and more valuable for ripening late, when most other varieties are gone.

23. ELKHORN, *Black Ox Heart.*—A large cherry ripening between the Black Heart and its varieties; its flesh remarkably hard, and very peculiar; and though not highly flavored, it is supposed by some, that from its solid consistence, it may be profitably cultivated, to be transported from a distance to market.

24. ELTON.—This tree is very vigorous and productive; the fruit is pretty large, heart-shaped; pale glossy, yellow in the shade, but marbled with bright red next the sun; flesh firm, sweet and rich; ripe early in July.

25. FLORENCE.—Large, heart-shaped, depressed; of a yellow amber color, marbled with light red in the shade, bright red next the sun; tolerably firm, juicy, rich and sweet; ripe end of June.

26. HARRISON'S HEART, *Red Ox Heart.*—A large heart-shaped cherry, yellowish or amber color, but light red next the sun; flesh tender and highly flavored; ripens early in July.

27. KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK.—Blossoms early; fruit resembles the Waterloo; of a rich dark hue; its flesh is firm and juicy; it is abundantly sweet, and ripens by the middle of June.

28. REMINGTON WHITE HEART.—A moderate sized cherry, of pleasant flavor; chiefly valuable for its very late maturity; it is said to have originated in Rhode Island.

29. WHITE HEART.—This cherry ripens immediately after the May Duke; the fruit is of medium size, oblong, and heart-shaped; the skin is of a fine appearance, being a yellowish white on one side, and tinged with pale red next the sun; the flesh is rather firm, of pleasant flavor, accompanied by honied sweetness; but the tree bears very indifferently.

30. DOWNTON.—A new variety raised by Mr. Knight. Fruit rather round, inclining to heart-shape; of a pale yellow color, sprinkled with minute red spots, and large patches of dull red or maroon; flesh pale amber color, tender and juicy, very sweet and high flavored; ripens early in July.—*Bridgeman.*

Corn—Suckers.

Some persons without understanding the natural history of the plant, at the last dressing pull off the suckers, which is ruin to the crops, as they are absolutely necessary, not only to filling out the ends of the most of the first ears, but to filling out the late ears in some degree.

The time in which the male blossom on the main stalk remains in vigor is not more than six days, when the season is good: but if the weather is hot and dry, or it is very stormy, it is not so long. And this length is only enough to fructify the earliest ears in which the female blossom comes out first from the germ of the lowest grains, and present themselves in circles at the end of the corolla or husks, and as they come out, are impregnated, and thus

they are every day and every hour presenting new circles of female blossoms, until the whole are thus impregnated. But if the heat is so excessive as to kill the male blossom before the whole of the female blossom has come out of the corolla or husk, then if there are no suckers to supply the deficiency of pollen, there will be a portion of the upper end of the ear that will be barren of grain. To supply this deficiency of pollen, Providence, in organizing the corn plant has ordered that the three lower joints should produce suckers that should come up in succession, to supply a continual source of the fructifying principle to the whole succession of ears that may come out for the space of at least three weeks after that on the stalk has been exhausted. And on this succession of male blossoms, the greatness of the crop depends. And the land should be so rich as to force out at least two suckers on every stalk, or no very great crop should be expected. But if the land is so rich as to produce these, then instead of having the usual crop of about 35 bushels to the acre, the careful farmer may expect from 80 to 120 bushels with very little extraordinary expense, and this land will be prepared for other crops. You will please to indulge me further to observe on the culture of corn, that to manure poor land in the hill is bad cultivation, although it is true that by this mode, the early growth of the corn is promoted; but the moment the roots of the plants extend beyond the manure, the growth of the crop is checked, at the most critical season when the suckers and ears are setting, by which it often happens that the stalk still runs up, and the male blossom comes out and is spent before the female blossom appears at all. But if the shovel full of manure that has been put in each hill, had been incorporated with the soil, the early growth of the crop would have not been so rapid, but then the growth would have been equal in all parts of the plant, and a crop would have been received in proportion to the goodness of the soil and preparation, and the attendance given it.—*Germantown Tel.*

On Buying and Stocking a Farm with Cattle.

The first object of attention, is to consider the proportion between his stock and the quantity of feed which will be necessary to support them. The nature, situation, and fertility of the soils that compose his farm are worthy of notice; also the purpose for which he designs more particularly to rear or feed his cattle; whether for the pail, or for beef.

In fact, it will be expedient to observe the greatest exactness in this proportion, because, if he should overstock his land, he will be compelled to resell before the cattle are in a fit state for the market, and, consequently, at certain loss; while, on the other hand, he will incur a loss in his profit, if he should not stock his land with as many cattle as it will bear.

Formerly, a great prejudice prevailed in favor of big-boned, large beasts, but it has been ascertained, that this breed is, in point of profit, much inferior to the middle-sized kind. By a careful attention to the selection of stock, great progress may be made towards the improvement of the different species. Among the various professional breeders of modern times, few have attained greater celebrity than the late Mr. Bakewell, of England, to whom we are indebted for many new and important improvements in the science of rearing cattle.

The principle which he invariably adopted was, to select the best beast, that would weigh most in the valuable joints; so that, while he gained in point of shape, he also acquired a more hardy breed. By attending to the *kindliness* of their skin, he became possessed of a race which was more easily fed and fattened than any other.

For many years, the practice was to judge by the eye only, without regarding the other qualities of the animal. But, in the present improved age, a more rational mode of forming the judgment has been adopted. The sense of touch is now brought in aid of the sight. By repeated practice, the art of judging of the kindliness to fatten has been brought to such perfection, that any well informed breeder, will tell almost instantaneously, in what points or parts they will or will not fatten.

In the selection, the refore, of livestock in general, the young farmer will find it necessary attentively to consider the following particulars: *Beauty, or symmetry of shape;* in which the form is so compact, that every part of the animal bears an exact consistency, while the carcass should be deep and broad, and the less valuable parts (such as the head, bones, &c.) ought to be as small as possible. Further, the shoulders ought not only to be light of bone, and rounded off at the lower point, but also broad and well covered with flesh. The back also ought to be wide and level throughout.

In *rearing live stock* of any description, it should be an invariable rule to have the increase from small-boned, straight-backed, healthy, clean, kindly-skinned, round bodied, and barrel-shaped animals.

In the *purchasing of cattle*, whether in a lean or fat state, the farmer should on no account buy beasts out of richer or better grounds than those into which he intends to turn them. For, in this case, he must inevitably sustain a very material loss, by the cattle not thriving, particularly if they be old. It will, therefore, be advisable to select them, either from stock feeding in the neighborhood, or from such breeds as are best adapted to the nature and situation of the soil.

Docility of disposition, without being deficient in spirit, is of equal moment. Independently of the damage committed by cattle of wild tempers on fences, fields, &c., it is a fact, that *tame beasts require less food to rear, support, and fatten them;* consequently every attention ought to be paid, early to accustom them to be docile and familiar.

Hardiness of constitution, particularly in bleak and exposed districts, is indeed a most important requisite. In every case it is highly essential to a farmer's interest to have a breed that is liable neither to disease nor to any hereditary distemper.

Connected with hardiness of constitution is *early maturity*. This however, can only be attained by feeding cattle in such a manner as to keep them constantly in a growing state. By an observance of this principle, it has been found that beasts and sheep thrive more in three years, than they usually do in five when they have not sufficient food during the winter. In the common mode of rearing, their growth is checked.

Working, or an aptitude for labor. Whether kine be purchased for the plough, or for the purpose of fattening, it will be necessary to see, that they are young, in perfect health, full-mouthed, and not broken in any part. That the hair stare not, and that they are not hide-bound, or they will not feed kindly.

The same remark is applicable to cows intended for the pail. Their horns should be fair and smooth, the forehead broad, udders white, yet not fleshy, but thin and loose when empty, (to hold the greater quantity of milk,) but large when full.

Besides the rules above stated, there are some particulars with regard to the *age* of cattle and sheep, which merit the farmer's consideration. Neat cattle cast no teeth until turned two years old, when they get two new teeth; at three they get two more; and in every succeeding year get two until five years old, when they are called *full-mouthed*. Though they are not properly full-mouthed until six years old, because the two corner teeth, which are last in renewing, are not perfectly up until they are six.

The horns of neat cattle also supply another criterion by which the judgment may be assisted, after the signs afforded by the teeth become uncertain.—When three years old, their horns are smooth and handsome; after which period there appears a circle, or wrinkle, which is annually increased as long as the horn remains; so that, according to the number of these circles or rings, the age of a beast may be ascertained with tolerable precision.

Sometimes the wrinkles are defaced, or artificially removed, by scraping or filing. This is a fraudulent practice, too frequently adopted, in order to deceive the ignorant or inexperienced purchaser, as to the real age of the animal. These circles, however, must not be confounded with those ringlets which are sometimes found at the root of the horn, and which are a pretty sure indication that the animal had been ill-fed during its growth.—*Farmer's School Book.*

Indian Corn.

A Winthrop correspondent of the Maine Farmer who has kept a memorandum of the growth of corn in his garden for about 17 years, says as follows:—

I have uniformly planted about the first of May if the season was not very backward indeed. I have noted when I have discovered the first spindle, the first silk, when it was fit to boil, when corn was very late, and what the crop was in the fall. In 1820 and 1821, I only noted, however, when I discovered the first spindle.

1820, July 6, 1st spindle.
1821, " 7, " "
1822, June 18, " July 4, silk'd.
1823, " 28, " " 14, "

In all the above seasons, except the last, I had corn fit to boil in July—the last of the above not until Aug. 5—yet there was a tolerable crop in the country that year.

1824, July 7, 1st spindle, July 18th, silked—none fit to boil until August 11, yet a middling crop in Autumn.

1825, June 33, first spindle, July 6, silked—fit to boil July 26.

1826, June 19, first spindle, July 4, silked.

1827, June 24, first spindle, July 7, silked—fit to boil Aug. 4th.

1828, June 18, first spindle, July 5, silked—fit to boil July 18; this was a small inferior corn.

1829, no minutes made.

1830, June 26, first spindle, June 30, silked.

1831, June 18, first spindle, June 30 silked—boiled July 22.

1832, July 6, first spindle, July 26, silked—not fit to boil until Aug. 15, four days later than ever before. There was a small crop in autumn, there being an early frost.

1833, June 28, first spindle, silked July 12—fit to boil Aug. 4. Small crop in autumn.

1834, July 3, 1st spindle, July 15, silked—fit to boil 5th of Aug. Ordinainary crop.

1835, July 4, 1st spindle, July 19, silked—fit to boil Aug. 8—light crop.

1836, July 6, 1st spindle, July 19, silked—fit to boil Aug. 14—miserable crop, there being an early and severe frost.

1837, July 6, 1st spindle.

Working of Oxen.

Much difference of opinion, says the author of the Enc. of Agr., formerly prevailed as to which of the two animals, the horse or the ox, should be preferred for the purpose of farm labor; and the preference has generally been given by speculative writers to the ox, and by practical farmers to the horse. The first objection to oxen is, that they are unfit for the various labors of modern husbandry, for travelling on hard roads in particular, for all distant carriages, and generally for every kind of work which requires despatch. Another is, that an ox team capable of performing the work of two horses, even such kind of work as they can perform, consumes the produce of considerably more land than the horses. And as to the money price of the horse and ox, this, it is evident, is merely a temporary and incidental circumstance, which depends upon the demand.

Notwithstanding the judgment thus pronounced on this subject, we find in this country the practice and experience of many farmers to be directly at variance with it. In a communication of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Mass. to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, he says: "You inquire the mode of *breaking*, *feeding*, and *working* our oxen.

"The best broken oxen are those which are early trained, and accustomed to the yoke with occasional light work. They are often broken at as early as one or two years of age, with gentle and patient usage. At this period they are more docile and tractable, and it is thought become more powerful by being sooner accustomed to each other, and to the application of their strength to the draught. I believe they may be taught to travel in almost any gait; certain it is, the rate at which oxen differently broken will walk with their load, would seem incredible to a person ignorant of the difference in the mode of their training. To accustom them to a quick pace, they should at first be driven to the yoke, while young, without any or with a very light weight, and never heavily loaded until they have arrived at full strength and maturity.

"A great fault with many people is, too much indifference to the *construction of the yoke.* Almost any shapeless piece of wood, with holes for the insertion of the bows, is made to answer; but to the ease of the draught, the adaptation of the

yoke or bow to the neck of the bullock, and the position of the staple and ring in the yoke, are altogether material. For common use and for ploughing, I have found that yokes are generally too short. Cattle of the largest size require a yoke from four and a half to five feet in length. In short yokes they are apt to *haul*, as is termed, that is, draw from each other, and to such a degree in some instances, as to cross their fore legs, and destroy their power and greatly impede their progress. I once owned a pair, made totally useless by this habit, and afterwards entirely corrected it by the application of a yoke of eighteen inches more length. A short yoke is necessary only in snow paths, where cattle would otherwise *crowd* against each other, the opposite of *hauling*, but of the same mischevious effect.

"In respect to what oxen may be made to do in a short time, or as an experiment on their strength, I must refer you to the results of our ploughing matches and trials of strength. With us they are but little used on the road, except in the transportation of heavy loads for short distances in the same town, or between neighboring towns. One reason why horses are preferred for wagoning on the road, may be, that they can be made to travel quicker, and that from the construction of the hoof they are less liable to lameness than the cloven-footed ox, or by becoming foot sore. On the other hand, the patient and steady labor of the ox finds no substitute in the horse for the labor of the farm, and the latter is seldom seen there, except in occasional aid of the ox team, or with the light plough between the rows of corn.

"The value of a yoke of oxen or a pair of horses for use in all the work of a farm, admits of no comparison. So decided is the preferance for the former, that I do not believe a single farmer can be found in this extensive agricultural country, who performs his labor by horses, without oxen; while there are *hundreds*, I had almost said *thousands*, who make no other use of horses in husbandry, than to furrow for planting, and plough among their corn for hoeing.

"Our oxen, also, to answer part of your inquiries, are kept in a cheaper and less expensive manner than horses. In the Summer they are uniformly grazed in the pastures. In the cold and Winter seasons, they are put into the barns, and fed upon *stock* hay, as it is called, that which grows in meadows, and upon the fodder of corn stalks, husks, &c., unless, indeed, they are more severely worked than usual, when hay of better quality is given them; and in all cases as the Spring advances, their keeping is improved, and with better hay some grain is added. I speak of the general practice of farmers. There are some who keep their oxen more generously, and others more hardly than I have mentioned. But with a clean and warm stable, the daily application of the curry comb or card, and coarse food, without severe labor, the best farms will at all times exhibit teams of most vigorous and powerful cattle, and their best hay and their grain will be saved in their beef and pork, and in the produce of their dairies for the market.

"Oxen yoked to a cart are greatly superior to horses attached to a wagon. The greater weight which may be carried by the former, and the facility with which it is removed, by *tipping up*, are of most striking advantage in the ordinary business of a farm. It is said that a cord of green oak or hickory wood is not an unusual load for a yoke of oxen to carry upon a cart, while it would certainly require the power of three horses on a wagon. The estimate of relative expenses of keeping a pair of horses and of oxen, is in the proportion of three for the former, and two for the latter, and to this is to be added the value of the ox for beef when their strength fails for labor."—*Practical Farmer.*

Tillage Husbandry.

Rye ranks next to wheat, as a bread corn; is used for that purpose in the entire northern part of the continent of Europe, and very extensively in the northern states of America, particularly in New England, where it is generally combined with corn meal in the fabrication of bread. In Holland, and in some of the German States, rye bread is fed alike to horses and their drivers. It is considered wholesome, and the husk possesses an aromatic and slightly acidulous flavor, which renders it agreeable to the palate. The bran should not, therefore, be entirely separated from the flour.

Soil.—The soils designated by Von Thaer as suitable for rye, and because, perhaps, that they are illy adapted to other crops, contain from 18 to 23 per cent of clay, from 75 to 80 of sand, little or no carbonate of lime, and but 1½ per cent of humus, or vegetable mold. They are considered the lowest rate of sandy lands, and in the comparative estimate of value, as worth only one-fifth of the first class of strong wheat lands. A large body of the lands in the northern and middle states are therefore proper lands for this grain. In truth, it is generally sown upon soils that promise little return in better crops, and is too often left to shift for itself. Yet it nevertheless will repay good treatment, as well as more favored crops. It is the only grain that will grow upon soils containing more than 85 per cent of sand.

Cultivation.—Farms that will not produce good wheat, may be made to produce good rye; yet to render it profitable, it should not be made to follow in consecutive years, as it often is, in the same field—sown with wheat in the proportion of one to thirty of seed, rye is affirmed to be beneficial to the product of the wheat, affording shade and shelter, and protecting the latter from mildew, much improving the sample of the grain, and, upon light soils, often giving an increase of two bushels per acre in the product. This fact, which we take from No. 6, vol. ii., of British husbandry, may afford useful suggestions to those who raise wheat only for their household consumption. Rye will not thrive upon a wet soil. Its general treatment nearly resembles that of wheat.

The *seed* is generally sown early in September, sometimes in August, and sometimes, in an emergency, in November. It requires more covering than wheat.

When sown early, rye is often depastured in autumn, by calves, sheep, and even cows, without prejudicing the crop, and even to its advantage. It is often sown as a soiling crop, to be cut in the spring and fed to stock. The quality of the flour is improved by the grain being cut before it has become perfectly hard.—*Cultivator.*

Rasping Machine.

In Thorndike we saw a very simple apparatus for grinding or rasping apples, to make cider, which we thought would answer very well for rasping beets. It consisted of a short cylinder, about 8 or 10 inches in diameter, in which were driven bits of wire or headless board nails, in columns, about three or four inches apart, running spirally, lengthwise of the cylinder, and the nails or wires separated, perhaps a quarter of an inch. This is made to revolve at the bottom of a hopper, and close to a hard facing, on one side. The apples are crushed between the teeth on the cylinder and the hard facing, at the rate of about one bushel per minute. This apparatus is carried by water. It is owned by Capt. Timothy Ferrel, a very large farmer. The same water machinery is made to turn a grindstone and churn butter. A long lever, swung, in the middle, which can be connected with the grindstone crank balances up and down and plies the churn dasher at the other end.—The butter from a large churn full of cream can be extracted in about five minutes. The water power is nothing but a little babbling brook, but Yankee ingenuity has compelled it to well work its way to a larger stream—to water horses, grind apples, turn grindstone, churn butter, and irrigate a fine homelot.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The Raising of Ducks.

These birds being acquatic in their habits, most persons suppose they ought to give the young ones a great deal of water. The consequence is, they soon take colds, become droopy, and die. This mode should be avoided. Ducks, when first hatched are always inclined to fever, from their pinion-wings coming out so soon. This acts upon them as teething does on children. The young ducks should, consequently be kept from everything, which may have a tendency to create cold in them. To prevent this, therefore, I always allow my young ducks as little water as possible. In fact, they should only have enough to allay their thirst, and should on no account be permitted to play in the water. If the person lives near the city, liver and lites should be boiled, and chopped up fine, and given to the young ducks. Or, if fish, crabs, oysters, or clams, can be procured they should be given. In case none of these can be got, all the victuals should be boiled before feeding. Boiled potatoes mixed with hominie are also excellent. Half of the ducks which are lost, are because raw food is given them.—To sum up all in a word—if you wish to raise almost every duck that is hatched, give them little water, and feed them on no food which is not boiled. By observing this plan, I raise for market, and for my own table, between two and three hundred ducks every year.—*Southern Agr.*

Berkshire and China Pigs for sale.

THE subscriber has a considerable number of the pure Berkshire and China Pigs on sale at his residence on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the *B*lack Rock mills. *He* has also crosses of the *B*erkshire and China, and the China with the long English breed which are equally quiet in their habits, and possess the same tendency to fattening as the former, and have much the advantage in size. The character of these breeds are so well known throughout the state that any description would be superfluous; they are the choicests breeds in England, and the only kind used, by their best farmers, and it is believed the same quantity of food will make from 25 to 75 per cent. more pork in these hogs than if fed to the ordinary breeds.

PRICES.

Pure China or cross of China with the long English per pair at 4 weeks old,	$12 00
do. do. do. 6 weeks old,	15 00
Cross of China & Berkshire, perpair at 4 weeks old,	14 00
do. do. do do 6 do	18 00
Pure Berkshire, do. 4 do.	15 00
do. do. 6 do.	20 00

Communications made through the post office, should be directed to Buffalo.

june3ftf A. B. ALLEN.

Improved Cultivators.

JUST received from Albany, a few of Bement's Expanding Horse Hoes or Cultivator, with extra mouldboards, &c. complete. These are the most approved and perfect implements of the kind now in use, and deserve the particular attention of Genesee Agriculturists.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, June 29, 1337.

Valuable Publications.

THE following valuable works are published by *D. K. Minor* and *G. C. Schaeffer*, 30 Wall-street, New-York, to whom all orders should be addressed:

New York Farmer, and American Gardeners' Magazine,—published in semi-monthly parts of 16 pages, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements—published once a week, in a large octavo form of 16 pages at five dollars per annum, in advance.

Mechanics' Magazine, and Journal of the Mechanics' Institute—published and forwarded, in weekly sheets of 16 pages, or monthly parts of 64 pages, if desired, at three dollars per annum, in advance.

Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain—Republication, in six parts. This work is from the pens of the most eminent Engineers in Great Britain. Price three dollars per copy, or five dollars for two copies; it can be sent by mail to any part of the country. The English copy, from which this is printed, cost ten dollars, and others were sold for the same by the importers. There will be about forty pages of Engravings, neatly done on wood.

Also, Pambour on Locomotion; Van de Graaff on Rail Road Curves; Nicholson's Abridged Treatise on Architecture, with over 40 pages of Engravings; and Views of the Thames Tunnell.

Valuable Works on Gardening.

THE Young Gardener's Assistant—containing practical directions for the cultivation of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, New York—seventh edition, improved. Price $1.

The Florist's Guide—containing practical instructions for the cultivation of Flowers. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

The Kitchen Gardener's Instructer—containing ample directions for the cultivation of culinary vegetables, herbs, &c. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

For sale by REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
May 20. Rochester Seed Store.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT*, 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale.
march 4 6m

2.000 LBS. Ruta *B*aga, English Turneps, and Mangel Wurtzel seed, just received from England, and for sale at reduced prices, at the English *S*eed *S*tore, 62 *B*uffalo st. KEDIE & HOUGHTON.
april 29

3.125 LBS. Ruta *B*aga, White Flat, Norfolk, Long Tankard, Yellow Bullock, and other Turneps, Mangel Wurtzel, French Sugar Beet, and Orange Carrot, with a great variety of *English Imported Garden Seeds*—"cheap as dirt," at the Rochester Seed Store, *Arcade Buildings*. apr29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

The subjoined gem, from the Knickerbocker, bears the initials of Mr. CLARK, of the Philadelphia Gazette. It bears the impress of a Poet, it has in itself the fidelity of nature and smoothness of art—commend us to the verse that makes us *feel*, that calls up the affections, that "brings remembrance full upon the eye," and sets before us the image of that lost *one*, the solitary lamp over which the heart had brooded until it began to forget Him who gave the treasure. Happy indeed will it be, if the dependence is acknowledged when He taketh away.

DEATH OF THE FIRST-BORN.

"Ah! welaway! most angelike of face,
A childe, young in his pure innocence,
Tender of limbs, God wote, full guilteless,
The goodly faire that lieth here speechless,
A mouth he has, but wordis hath he none;
Cannot complain, alas! for none outrage,
Nor grutched not, but lies here, all alone,
Still as a lambe, most meke of his visage;
What heart of stele could do to him damage,
Or suffer him die, beholding the manere
And looke benigne of his tweine eyen clere?"

LYDGATE.

Young Mother,—he is gone!
His dimpled cheek no more will touch thy breast;
No more, the music tone
Float from his lips, to thine all fondly prest;
His smile and happy laugh are lost to thee—
Earth must his mother and his pillow be.

His was the morning hour;
And he hath passed in beauty from the day,
A bud, not yet a flower—
Torn, in its sweetness, from the parent spray!
The death wind swept him to his soft repose,
As frost in spring-time blights the early rose.

Never, on earth, again
Will his rich accents charm thy listening ear,
Like some Æolian strain,
Breathing at even tide, serene and clear;
His voice is choked in dust, and on his eyes
The unbroken seal of peace and silence lies.

And from thy yearning heart,
Whose inmost core was warm with love for him,
A gladness must depart,
And those kind eyes with many tears be dim—
While lonely memories, an unceasing train,
Will turn the raptures of the past to pain.

Yet, mourner! while the day
Rolls like the darkness of a funeral by,
And Hope forbids one ray
To stream athwart the grief-discolored sky;
There breaks upon thy sorrow's evening gloom,
A trembling lustre from beyond the tomb:

'Tis from the Better Land!
There, bathed in radiance that around them springs,
Thy Loved One's wings expand,
As with the hymning cherubim he sings,
And all the glory of that God can see,
Who said, on earth, to children—"Come to me."

Mother,—thy child is blest:
And though his presence may be lost to thee,
And vacant leave thy breast,
And missed, a sweet load from thy parent knee;
Though tones familiar from thine ear have passed,
Thou'lt meet thy First-Born, with his Lord, at last.

Philadelphia, May. W. G. C.

Robbing Orchards, &c.

The frequent depredations which of late have been committed upon the property of certain inhabitants of this village, call loudly for the adoption of such measures as shall lead to their discontinuance and the punishment of offenders. We refer to the nightly trespasses upon orchards and gardens, by thoughtless and evil-disposed persons, for the purpose of carrying off *fruit*. A number of individuals have called upon us and uttered their complaints, accommanied with the request that we would bring up the subject in our columns, and publish their determination to visit with the utmost severities of the law, every person who shall be detected in these nefarious practices. We are assured that in this matter no discrimination will be made among individuals, but that justice will be permitted to have its course in vindicating the violated laws, and in redressing every private injury. These petty thefts have been growing in number and boldness since the early fruits have commenced ripening, and should they continue without interruption throughout the season, there is scarcely an individual having fruit trees on his premises who will reap any benefit from them. The loss of fruit is not the only inconvenience resulting form these highly censurable practices. Fences are prostrated, vegetables and growing crops are trodden under foot, and trees mutilated and permanently injured. It is provoking beyond endurance to be thus unceremoniously deprived of what one has engaged for years in cultivating and bringing to maturity. The practice is immoral, illegal, destructive of good order in society, and disreputable to the character of the village. The law classes it with *larceny*, and subjects it to the same punishment, either of fine, or imprisonment, or both, as shall be adjudged by the Court before which the offender may be tried. They who under cover of the night and without any compunctious visitings of conscience, clandestinely enter upon the premises of their neighbors and secretly appropriate to their own use what manifestly does not belong to them, will have no one to censure but themselves, should they be brought into public disgrace, and visited with the penalty attached to such misdemeanors. We trust that it will not become necessary to make any examples, but that a *regard for their own characters*, and respect for the *rights of others*, will so far operate upon the minds and consciences of delinquents, as to cause them to desist from committing any further depredations.

As some of the persons whom we have honored with this brief notice may be ignorant of the provisions of the Revised Statutes affecting their case, we copy so much thereof as is in point. Read it, ponder well its import, and tremble for the consequences!

"Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by maliciously severing from the freehold any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto; or severing and carrying away from any freehold, any property or thing attached thereto, of the value of twenty-five dollars or less, under such circumstances as would render the trespass a larceny, if the thing so severed or carried away was personal property; shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a *misdeameanor*, and shall be punished by IMPRISONMENT in a county jail not exceeding *six months*, or by a FINE not exceeding *one hundred and fifty dollars*, or *both* such fine and imprisonment."—*Col. Sent.*

Deepest Mine in Great Britain.

Our readers may perhaps recollect, that some time ago a coal pit, said to be the deepest in Great Britain, was sunk at Monkwearmouth, to the depth of 264 fathoms, or 1,584 feet below the surface;* and that in November, 1834. Professor Phillips of New York, along with a number of other scientific persons, descended the pit, and made a series of very interesting observations on the variations of the barometer and thermometer in the course of their descent and ascent. The temperature, by these observations, increased in proportion to the depth, and a thermometer sunk into a hole, drilled to the depth of two and a half feet into the floor of the workings, from which hole the air was carefully excluded, after remaining in that position forty-eight hours, stood at 71.2. Since the date of Professor Phillip's visit, the enterprising owners have sunk it still deeper, and the average temperature has increased to seventy degrees, a degree of heat which makes it difficult for the men to work beyond six hours at a time.† In addition to this inconvenience, a species of fly, about an inch long, has appeared, by the bite of which both men and horses are much annoyed. —*Mining Journal.*

Extraordinary Speed.

On Thursday the 15th instant, a large and powerful locomotive engine, built by Mr. Timothy Hackworth, of New Shildon, for the Emperor of Russia, was shipped on board the Barbara, at Middlesbro' The engine is constructed on an improved principle, and finished in the best manner. She has been tried on the premises, and propelled at the rate of seventy-two miles per hour! It is said that this machine, and the similar one built at Newcastle, will, on their arrival at St. Petersburgh, have cost the Emperor upwards of £2,000 each.—*Ib.*

* There are more shafts than one at the consolidation mines in Cornwall, which are nearly 300 fathoms in depth, or 1800 feet.

† At the bottom of Wolf's shaft, at the consolidated mines, the temperature is said to have been as high as 96°.

A Rare Character.

At Jamaica, aged upwards of eighty, lives a man of strange and original character. He is wealthy and childless; his wife and six attached negro followers, not slaves, sit with him at the same table.—He is shrewd in his dealings, and prospers; he recognises no "currency," but coin, will receive, and pays nothing else. The last land sale at Jamaica, was made by him—nine acres at $1000 per acre, one half down, on delivering the deed. He required this to be paid in specie, which, as he has always done, he lent on mortgage at *five* per cent. He never takes more declaring that to be all that the use of money is worth. He refuses more. He has now $50,000 or $60,000 lent on mortgage at that rate. A few months ago he bought a cow of a neighbor, for $27,50. A week or two afterwards, he came to the seller and said that the animal was better than she had been represented to be; that it was his way to do, as well as to require justice in all his dealings, and he tendered the seller $2,50 more. It was refused of course, but the old man left the money among the children. These are but specimens of countless similar tales related of him. His frame bends under the weight of 84 years; but his health is unbroken, and his spirits are good, he totters under a green old age, down the hill of life, and in the conscientious observance of his rules of right can soften the pillow, or ensure calm slumbers, that old man must have serene nights. What will our money lenders think of a man who *refuses* more than five per cent?—*N. Y. Times.*

Farmers are begining to find out that turneps are more easily raised than potatoes, and of more importance in feeding cattle during our long winters. The time is not far distant when turneps will be considered as indispensible in the barn as potatoes now are in the house.

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County, Rochester, August 8th*, 1837.—A General Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. ELIAS POND, Sheriff.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany, August 1st, 1837.—SIR: I hereby give you notice that at the next General Election in this State to be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District in the place of Albert H. Tracy, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

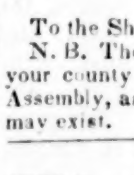
N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County offices which may exist. aug 8-arf

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nur

SERIES, GREECE, MONROE CO., N. Y.



THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.